NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1876.

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A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION EFFECTED. ABDUL AZIZ DEPOSED BY THE POPULAR WILL-ORDER MAINTAINED-MURAD EFFENDI DECLARED SULTAN-MORE FIGHTING IN HERZEGOVINA.

Abdul Aziz, who had been Sultan of Turkey since 1861, was deposed by his Ministers on Monday night. His nephew, Murad Effendi, being the heir presumptive, was immediately proclaimed Sultan. The immediate cause of the ex-Sultan's downfall was the discontent of the Softas (officials and attendants of the mosques), who demanded last week that the Sultan should cease to be Caliph, that is, spiritual head of the Mohammedans. The boldness of this request appears to have rendered him powerless to resist further concessions. The change is regarded with comparative favor in Europe. It is understood that the new Sultan will introduce reforms. Order is maintained at Constantinople.

THE SULTAN'S OVERTHROW.

THE NEWS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY—THE HEIR PRE-SUMPTIVE DECLARED EMPEROR OF TURKEY-SATISFACTION EVINCED AT SALONICA.

Washington, May 30.—His Highness the Grand Vizier has just addressed the following telegram to | Minister, Ristics, in accordance with the advice of the Turkish Minister here: "In presence of the unanimous will of all the people Abdul Aziz Khan has been dethroned to-day, and His Majesty Sultan Murad, beir presumptive to the Imperial throne, has been proclaimed Emperor of Turkey."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT INFORMED, LONDON, May 30 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said the Turkish Embassador at London and the English Derby, the Foreign Minister, of the dethronement of the Sultan and the proclamation of Murad Effendi as his successor. No further particulars of the movement have been received, but a simultaneous telegram from Salonica announces that the proclamation of Murad Effendi was received with general

The Pall Mall Gazette says a private telegram

NOTIFICATION SENT TO BERLIN. A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin says: "A telegram received here from Constantinople says the Sultan Abdul-Aziz has been dethroned, and Mohammed Murad Effendi, nephew of Abdul Aziz and heir presumptive, has been declared

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30 .- It is officially announced here that at the unanimous wish of the peaple Abdul-Aziz has been dethroned, and the heir presumptive, Murad Effendi, proclaimed Sultan.

THE DEPOSED SULTAN UNDER GUARD, CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30-Afternoon.-The dethroned Sultan is kept under guard in a klosque at the extremity of the seraglio. The Ministers informed Murad Effendi that he was proclaimed Sultan on Monday night. A popular demonstration took place the next morning, but no resistance was offered to the new regime. Perfect tranquillity now

Both Christians and Mussulmans express great satisfaction at the change. The city will be illuminated to-night. The festivities will continue

THE EX-SULTAN COURCED BY THE SOFTAS. Parts, May 30.—Le Temps states that a message in cipher notifying the Turkish Embassy here of the deposition began as follows: "We, Abdul Aziz, conformably with the wishes of the majority of our subjects, abdicate." This was immediately communicated to the Dae Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Embassy also received a message stating that the Softas first required the Sultan to relinquish the title of Caliph, which rendered him inviolable. The Sultan soon afterward abdicated.

Le Temps adds that Murad, the new Sultan, is dispesed to remove Hussein Avni Pasha, the present Minister of War, because he favored the project of Abdul Aziz to make the son instead of the nephe heir to the throne. Murad speaks French. This is considered a great advantage, as he will be able to dispense with interpreters when he receives foreign

The Russian Embassador has visited the Duc Decazes. The latter gave assurances that France would contribute by every means in her power to the maintenance of peace and the preservation of a goed understanding between the Powers. IMPORTANT REPORMS PROMISED,

The news of the revolution in Constantinople is well received in both political and financial circles. It is believed that the settlement of the Eastern difficulties is thereby facilitated.

It is stated that the new Turkish Ministry will comprise Midhat Pasha as Grand Vizier, and Sadyk Pasha, at present Embassador to France, as Minister

According to reports published in Cologne, Midhat Pasha and the Grand Vizier were at the head of the revolutionary movements. Murad has accepted three of the propositions submitted to him, viz: The institution of a permanent assembly of nota-bles; the abolition of the seraglio; the reduction of the civil list to 5,000,000 plasters.

RUSSIA IN PAVOR OF THE NEW SULTAN. The Times correspondent adds: if one may judge by these steps of the French Government, and if, as must be hoped, other governments are acting in the same way, the deposition of Abdul Aziz will be an immense step toward a solution of existing diffi-

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Russian Telegraphic Agency states that the Sultan's deposition has been received as an opportune occasion for a peaceful settlement, which is desired by all the

A telegram from Pesth to The Times asserts that five Powers were to present an identical note at Coustantinople yesterday (Tuesday) recommending a two months' armistice. The occurrence of the revolution probably prevented the presentation,

A Vienna dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says it is rumored that Prince Milan has advised the Consuls. at Belgrade that he will issue a note declaring that Servia has no choice other than to lead the insurrec-

The same dispatch says a rumor is circulating that Count Andrassy is about to resign, and Herr Trautmanusdorf will succeed him.

A CONSCITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT PROMISED. LONDON, May 31 .- A dispatch from Constantinople to the Times says Murad is pledged to a constitutional government.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says an official dispatch from the Grand Vizier announces that the entire Turkish Cabinet signed the deposi-

The deposition was accomplished during the night. The Due Decazes immediately on receiving news of the act formally instructed the French Embassador at Constantinople to exert all his influence to induce the new Government to basten a pacific solution of the difficulties. The Duke pointed out that Murad was entirely free from embarrassing engagements; his succession would naturally induce a suspension of hostilities, and an armistice was in no way inconsistent with the dignity of the Government. The Embassador was, therefore, directed to urge the Porte to take advantage of the op ortunity immediately, enter into negotiations with the insurgents, make the concessions judged equitable and necessary, and thereby some of them to-day carved in the stones of the Arc | Eastern Question.

OPINIONS AT THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS. LONDON, May 31,-The Standard's Vienna dispatch gating Servia and Montenegro to immediate war-

The Standard's correspondent at Rome says it is an invitation from England to come to an arrangement for united action in the East,

The Paris Litafette reports that Lord Derby has informed the Turkish Embassador that England is prepared to accept an international conference provided the programme is set forth beforehand.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION. ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE NICSIC-THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TURKS KILLED.

LONDON, May 30,-Selavonie reports say that the Turkish Gen. Monkhtar Pasha has left Mostar, and another attempt to relieve Nicsic. The insurgents are concentrating in the Duga Pass.

A special dispatch to The Telegraph from Paris says Bosnia, killing 350 Turks. At a second encounter in the same neighborhood the Tu:ks were defeated, leaving 120 dead on the field.

A Pesth telegram reports that the Servian Prime Gen. Ignatieff, has decided that the Servians shall cross the river Drina on St. John's Day.

ENGLAND AND AN EUROPEAN CONFERENCE. It is reported at Paris that England is willing to agree to the holding of an international conference on the Eastern question.

FOUR STATES ALLIED AGAINST TUEREY. London, May 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times reports that M. Plamenac, the Montene-grin Minister of War, had an interview with Baron Embassador at Constantinople had informed Lord Rodich at Ragusa on Sunday, when he informed the Austrian Government that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between Servia, Roumania, Montenegro, and Greece. M. Plamenac was also understood to infimate that Thessaly and Crete would rise and support the movement ent in Northern Turkey. Altogether the situation is Montenegro and Servia, under the protection regarded as drawing to a crisis. While the Porte confidentially informs the Powers that no armistice will be conceded on the constates that the revolution in Constantinople was ditions proposed by the Berlin memoran-effected without disturbance of the public tran-dum, the insurgent leaders londly declare after day the signs—often slight in themselves, but they will continue to fight until independence is achieved. The official Russian Invalide secthese movements by the declaration has requested Turkey to pay \$60,000 indemnity to the family of Consul Abbott.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

THE GROWING DISCONTENT OF THE PEOPLE - RECENT DEMANDS OF THE SOFTAS-THE DETHEONED SUL-

It has been apparent for some time that the reign of Abdul Aziz was about to end. The incapacity he had shown in dealing with the disturbances throughout his empire had occasioned general discontent. The populace at Constantinople attributed the disasters in Herzegovina and the insolent bearing of Russia and Austria to the weakness of the Sultan and his Ministers. The Softas, as the officials and attendants at the Mosques are called, were better informed on the situation, and saw that radical measures were needed to revive the waning power of Turkey. Accordingly two weeks ago they demanded that the Sultan should change his Ministry and call a National Council. Emboldened by the respect paid to their demands on that occasion, the Softas last week called upon the Sultan to reduce his civil list to \$5,000,000 and deposit \$25,000,000 in the public treasury. They likewise demanded that he should cease to be Caliph-that is, spiritual head of the Mohammedans. The alarmed monarch yielded so far as to promise that he would advance any money needed to pay the Government officers. This offer did not, however, satisfy the Softas, who have finally been satisfied only with the Sultan's de-

Abdul Aziz Kahn-the dethroned Sultan-was the second son of the Sultan Mahmoud Kahn, and brother of Sultan Abdul Medjid. He was born Feb. 9, 1830, and succeeded his brother June 25, 1861. He received a liberal education, spoke fluently French and English, and prior to coming to the throne had managed a model farm at Scutari. At is accession the Sultan introduced several reforms. He reduced the civil list, and promised equal rights to all his subjects regardless of creed. He reformed the civil service, and declaring that he would have only one wife he dismissed his harem. His dealings with foreign nations likewise began satisfactorily. He recognized the Kingdom of Italy, and concluded connecreial treaties with France and England, He established friendly relations with his vassal, the Viceroy of Egypt, and reduced the Moutenegrins to dependence. The Sultan continued in the early years of his reign to make a display of reform. He changed the land laws and allowed foreigners the right to hold real estate in the Ottoman Empire. In May, 1867, he visited the Paris Exposition, and was received with great splendor. He also went to London, and was presented with the freedom of the city. The year following he founded, at the instance of the French, a Council of State, which he inaugurated with a speech in favor of the regeneration of Turkey. He established at the same time an imperial academy, where Mohammedans and Christians were to be educated in common. Soon after he founded an observatory at Constantinople. Pursuing his work of reform, the Sultan made public in 1869 the first part of a civil code, which he had directed the Supreme Court of the Empire to prepare. From 1866 to 1869 the Sultan's reign was disturbed by the insurrection in Crete, which, after stubborn resistance, was finally quelled. In July last a revolt began in Herzegovina, which has since become very formidable. During the progress of hostilities the three imperial Powers-Austria, Germany, and Russia-proposed reforms, to which the Sultan reluctantly acquiesced. The insurgents, however, refused to accept the proffered terms, declaring they would be satisfied only with independence. Recently the three Powers agreed upon a new basis of peace at Berlin, which has not yet been formally presented to the Porte. The Sultan's troubles were lately increased by a formidable revolt in Bulgaria, and a fanatical outbreak at Salonica resulting in the ourder of the German and French Consuls. He has likewise been embarrassed by the hostile attitude of Servia and Montenegro, both of which States are friendly to the insurgents. Last year the Sultan was unable to meet the interest on the public debt, and proposed to suspend paying it for five years. This act of national insolvency has been almost fatal to Turkish credit in Europe. In late years the Sultan had departed from the wise policy with which his reign began. He lived in great luxury, squandered money on palaces and ironelads, and appeared indifferent to the public weal. His success Mohammed Murad Effendi was born Sept. 21, 1840.

have the law of succession altered, so that his own son might succeed. THE ADVANCE ON NICSIC.

He is a nephew of Abdul Aziz, who vainly tried to

MUKHTAR PASHA'S BULLETINS-AUSTRIA'S POSITION EMBARRASSING-THE BUSSIANS IRRITATED-THE INSURGENTS' DEMANDS-DIPLOMACY POWERLESS, [FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, May 10.-If bulletin-writing were the essential thing in soldiership, Mukhtar Pasha might rank with Napoleon himself. Napoleon, however, though he told lies about his defeats-you can read

THE SULTAN DETHRONED. avoid the necessity of making them under the pres- de Triomphe-did occasionally win battles. Mukhtar Pasha's resemblance to him does not extend beyond the lying. With a column of 7,000 men he has en deavored to revictual the fortress of Niesic, for some says the succession of Murad to the Ottoman throne | time past hard pressed by the insurgents. After a is generally considered as mainly due to Russia instigged deal of fighting and severe loss, he has failed completely and retired to Gatzko. He describes this achievement in the following words: "We have arrived at Gatzko victorious. Engagements reported that the Italian Government has received have been fought with the insurgents continually during six days on our march toward and return from the neighborhood of Nicsic, and the Imperial troops gained striking advantages over the enemy, although the latter's forces were twice as numerous as ours, they numbering about 14,000." The flavor of this is not unlike the dispatches we used to get from the Peninsula when McClellan fought that remarkable series of victorious engagements which began at Fair Oaks or beyond, and ended in a new base on the James River. Mukhtar Pasha has won every battle, but abandons the object for which they were all fought. I will do him and his soldiers gone toward Gatchko, on what is supposed to be the justice to say that I don't believe they fought except under compulsion. They have attempted to penetrate a difficult country, harassed at every step by the insurgents, who fought with many advanthe insurgents have attacked and burned Behaes, in | tages except, probably, that of numbers; and the insurgents have had the best of it, as usual. The moment is one when an undeniable and, to all

appearance, discreditable defeat of the Turks may have a very serious influence on the affairs of Europe. The best hope of peace lay in the defeat of the insurgents. But it is evident they have been largely reënforced from Montenegro, though it is by no means necessary to credit the highly colored statement of Mukhtar Pasha that they had been joined by 7,000 Montenegrins, regularly organized, and that "this time" the Prince of Montenegro openly made war on us." When the Prince takes the field in person it is not from Constantino by the mouth of a beaten Pasha that we shall hear the news. It will mean that Russia has made up her mind, and that the lead thus far conceded to Austria has grown too wearisome for the Russian to endure longer. Every insurgent success makes the Austrian game a more difficult one to play. "Practically," writes a well-informed correspondent, "the presphase of non-intervention results of the Russian Slavophils, exhausting the Turkish ources, while Austria is restrained by the consideration that neither Servin nor Montenegro nor pregnant with meaning when taken together-that the Slav party at St. Petersburg are gaining ground increase. The Lusski Mir gets more and more outthat England's refusal to join the Northern spoken. The impredent language which Gen. Ro-Powers cannot but bring on difficulties. Germany dich, having failed in corrying his point otherwise dich, having failed in carrying his point otherwise with the insurgents, used, or was said to have used, irritated Russians of the most moderate views. | those who discuss the subject dispassionately su-The truth about Gen. Rodich's mission came out very slowly, or rather was very slowly credited. People were reluctant to believe the insurgents capable of so much courage and resolution as were reported of them. But we hear from Paris what may be called an official report of the Conference and of the terms on which alone the insurgents signified that they would lay down their arms.

We demand restitution from Turkey of a third part of

promises as were embodied in the Andrassy note as of July, in order to afford a reasonable prospect of with such show of reluctance. That note has ceased action by the Senate on the Appropriation bills in the to be anything more, as The Times eleverly mays, than a memorial of good intentions. But what the than a memorial of good intentions. But what the insurgents now demand implies performance as well the Senate have voted in favor of jurisdiction, there is as promise; or rather it implies and affirms that anything to be gained by proceeding with the trial at all, they care nothing whatever for Turkish promises; | Very eminent legal authorities who have no connection they want precisely that security which the Au- whatever with the proceedings, assert that the 29 Sensighted the eleverest diplomacy is ! Count Andrassy | will not be precluded by the Senate's action from voting and the other able men who took part in the concoc- "Not guilty," on this jurisdictional ground, when the tion of that note undoubtedly believed that final issue is presented. it contained the germ of peace. They were warned at the time that the insurgents would not be content without foreign guarantees for the execution of its referres. But the Pashas who speak in the Sultan's name peremptorily refused to give, or even to discuss, guarantees. And I suppose that Count Andrassy believed that the insurgents would believe the assurances of Austrian agents that everything should be done to insure Turkish compliance with the terms agreed to. But there never has been one single moment when the Herzegovinians have shown the least sign of willingness to accept any-thing of the kind. They proved stubborn alike to conxing and to threats, and the effect of Gen. Rodich's bullying was to create a panic, not among

the insurgents but in the Stock Exchanges of Europe. Now I have more than once remarked that a European Stock Exchange is anything but an infallible political barometer. The value of the good and early information which leading operators often get is almost neutralized by sheer timidity, and also by the credulity with which bad information is accepted and acted on. A baseless rumor will do its work in sending stocks up or down almost as effectuaily as an official dispatch. Last week's panic has passed like the thunder-storm of the week before, Both denoted an atmosphere overcharged with electricity; an uneasy feeling remains. A little more knowledge of the real character of the men who have kept their ground all Winter in the fastnesses of Herzegovina is slowly diffused. Let me quote a passage from a letter of Mr. Stillman to show how grudgingly people yield to the influence of the

facts which are put before them: Arrions hypotheses are continually put forward to explain the obscilinacy of the insurgenistic refusing the Andraesy reforms, except under their own conditions, but it is a tolerably open secret and really requires no ingenuity to explain it. Every chief of the insurrection feels a paratice-tainty that its line is not worth a paralif he puts himself in the hands of the Turks, he matter under what promise or sanction; that the Turkish authorities are incapable, if willing, and maxiling, it capable, of protecting him from summary vengeance after submission; and if even the Russian Government were to put the most energetle and sincere pressure on them submission; and if even the Russian Government were to put the most energetic and sincere pressure on them to submit, cutting off supplies and conitenance at the same time, it would only result in the expatration of every man in Herzegovina who had made himself prominent in the war. Last October I wrote you that "take magnifection, if not pacifies, would be only extinguished in blood," and in take judgment I have only been confirmed by subsequent events. No foreign pressure will make these men submit to the old Turkish rule. They have before them the alternatives of victory (so far as imposing their conditions of peace at least), exile, or death, and as, so far, they have the upper hand, they require signit encouragement to maintain their present attitude.

Mr. Stillman adds that the Dalmatian authorities and the best informed Russian agents have throughout been of this opinion. The Governments of Vienna and Petersburg have been assured of it, but they have, so far as the outside world knows, and like the outside world itself, gone on acting precisely as if they knew nothing of the kind. sudden spreading of it precipitates a crisis. All Europe is uneasy. It remains true that the decision of peace or war rests with the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, but it is discovered to be also true that the elements with which they have to deal are far more intractable than was supposed. In short, the chiefs of the insurgents show no disposition to go back and be massacred in order to smooth the way to a diplomatic agreement between the Powers which are concerned in answering the unanswerable

WASHINGTON.

THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT MR. KERR. PUBLIC OPINION SUSPENDED FOR THE PRESENT-A DISPOSITION TO THINK OF THE MATTER CHAR-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- The excitement over the attack upon the character of Speaker Kerr has not subsided, and this most singular case has been almost the only subject of discussion in public places to-day. Mr. Kerr's friends show great indignation at what they call the wickedest political conspiracy that was ever invented to destroy the character of a man of unblemished reputation, and they are making great preparations not only to impeach the character and veracity of the witness Harney, but to cause his prosecution for conspiracy and perjury, and to discover and bring to punishment those who they allege have joined with him in the infamous plot. Mr. Kerr in his brief denial yesterday hinted that he should expose the manner in which the plot had been worked up, and thus gave an intimation of the policy the defense will adopt. Republicans who discuss the subject are as much undecided in opinion as they were yesterday. It has been commonly remarked that the evidence against the Speaker is as strong as that against ex-Secretary Belknap when the House voted to impeach him. Notwithstanding this fact Mr. Kerr's case is treated with much more charity than that of the fallen Secretary of War. It would be difficult to find a respectable Republican who will admit that he believes Mr. Kerr to be guilty, though scores of them say that nothing except a speedy and complete refutation of the accusations against him can save him.

The one point in the case which seems to demand explanation more than any other is the appointment of a New-Yorker, and a Republican, to a muchcoveted place while there were no doubt many men in Mr. Kerr's own district, and of his own political faith, who would have been glad to obtain the position. Mr. Kerr has always been looked upon as one of the most scrupylously honest men in Congress, yet he has also been recognized as a strong partisan who would be far less likely than many others to give any office which he might have had at his disposal to a political opponent. If the attack upon him is the result of political conspiracy, other and more prominent men than Mr. Harney have been concerned in it, and the Speaker's friends are determined that they shall not escape discovery and punishment. The only parallel in the recent political history is the Safe Burgiary Conspiracy of the District of Columbia Ring. If it is not a conspiracy, then the fall of Speaker Kerr is greater than that of Mr. Belknap. If Mr. Harney's story is true, Mr. Kerr is proved not only to have been a bribe-taker but destitute of common prudence. The other hypothesis is so improbable that the majority of pend their judgment and wait further developments.

IMPEACHMENT. PROPOSITIONS TO POSTPONE THE TRIAL.

Washington, May 30 .- The Senate having decided that it has jurisdiction to try Mr. Belknap under impeachment, the opinion is expressed that the trial will be postponed until November, when the Senato will reassemble for that special purpose. Mr. Belkuap has a large number of witnesses to be examined; and, as his counsel will, in defense of their client, contest every step of the Managers on the part of the House, there is a strong probability that the trial will consume six weeks' or two months' time. Mr. Lord, Chairman of the Board Rustic have guaranteed us means of subsidence for a year—coru to sow, cattle, and everything necessary for us in the settlement of a household. We desire also that in the six praces where garries us are left six representatives of Aberria and six of Russia should be installed. Lastly, we desire the Turkish forces to evacuate the territory. Upon these conditions we will lay down our arms. Every nedy knows how useless it is to present a demand of this kind at Constantinople. It would be met with that non possumus which the Eastern Pope knows how to employ not less skillfully than the Western. Matters have now reached a pass Western. Matters have now reached a pass is also suggested by other Scintors and prominent men note failed to give them. See how short- ators who yesterday voted against taking jurisdiction

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washisoton, Tuesday, May 30, 1876. W. B. Matchett, who represents himself as a member of the Venezuelau Commission to receive awards, and whose name has been connected in the Washington dispatches to THE TRIBUNE with the accusations against ex-Minister Orth, says that some of the statements pub ex-Minster Orth, says that some of the saccentral paid lished about him are untrue. He asserts that his war record is clear, that he "has not plandered the public crib nor sought to blacken any man's character," and adds that Mr. Orth will say that he was treated as a gentleman by him before the Committee.

The Treasury Department has revoked the regulations

of its circular of May 21, 1867, so far as they require American vessels arriving from ports or places in Canada, and destined to ports or places on Lake Michigan, to

It is the understanding that all of the recent Cabinet changes will take practical effect from the first of June. Judge Pierrepont will remain in this city for some time previous to his departure for England, Mr. Cameron is ex-pected to take charge of the War Department on the first of the coming month. Judge Pierrepont will leave New-York for England on the 22d of Jane.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

CLOSE OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S WORK IN THIS CITY -TESTIMONY IN THE PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

AND WOODRUFF & ROBINSON CASES. The Sub-Committee of the Congressiona Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice finished its work in this city yesterday. All the members except Mr. Meade, the Chairman, returned t Washington last night. In its eight days' session in New-York the Committee has examined into the workings of most of the offices of the Department, touching upon matters connected with their administration which will probably lead to further in vestigation hereafter. The members of the Committee them in the preparation of the proposed new bill for the better government of the Department of Justice. It is understood that some of the main features of the new full will be the substitution in the clerks', Marshal's, and other offices, as far as practicable, of salaries, instead of fees for employés, the cutting down of fees and appro-priations, and the abolition of the office of Supervisor of Elections. The reconstruction of the Shipping Commis sioner's office will also receive consideration.

The testimony before the Committee yesterday and on several previous days was to a great extent in regard to the Phelps, Dodge & Co. and Woodruff & Robinson cases, which were incidentally brought to the attention of the Committee in the investigation into the clerks' fees. As a result, both of these cases have been fully reviewed by District-Attorney Bliss and B. G. Jayne for the Govern ment. William E. Dodge yesterday stated his view of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and Judge Noah Davis contradicted the story of Jayne as to the part that he had in the case as District-Attorney. Judge Davis said that he had never stipulated for any fee in the case, and had never received a dollar. Mr. Dodge, in reply to the question as to whether he believed that improper influences had been brought to bear on his firm to make them settle, said there certainly was. They were told that \$1,750,000 worth of their goods would be seized if they did not settle, and they thought it better to lose the \$271,000 than to run the risk of losing the entire amount. The irregularities of the firm amounted to \$9,000, on which the Government had a claim for \$1,400. The witness had always regarded Senator Cooking as counsel for Jayne in the matter.

Members of the firm of woodruff & Robinson, and other witnesses familiar with the facts in their case, were subpensed by the Committee, but were unable to appear had never stipulated for any fee in the case, and had

yesterday. The facts elicited in this case from B. G. Jayne's testimony, and from other sources, were of such a unture as to make it advisable, in the opinion of the Committee, to continue the investication of the case at Wa Miturton. At the source session of the Committee on Wanday, Mr. Jayne testified that he had instituted the proceedings against the firm. The charge on which suit was brought was that of withdrawing sait from the firm's warehouses, mon which duty had not been paid. The amount forfeited by the firm was technically \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. The actual amount claimed as due the Government for duties was \$5,000 or \$6,000. The warehouse laws provided that each violation of the law involved a penalty of \$5,000, whether the amount withdrawn was one round or a thousand pounds. The firm effected a settlement with the Government for \$50,000. The informer's ice was \$19,000. Question by the Chairman—Do I understand the actual loss sustained by the Government was \$5,000 or \$6,000.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

OVER 1,000 HOUSES BURNED. A LARGE NUMBER OF FAMILIES HOMELESS-LOSS

OVER \$1,000,000. QUEBEC, May 30.—A fire started in Scott-st. at 2 o'clock to-day, and is now raging. Fifty houses have already been destroyed. The efforts of the firemen appear useless, and, owing to a prevailing high wind and the amount of inflammable material in the neighborhood, it is feared that the greater part of the St. Louis suburb will be destroyed,

LATER .- The fire continues to rage with unabated fury. Already the houses destroyed may be counted by hundreds. Almost the entire population of the St. Louis suburb are moving, and hundreds of unfortunate sufferers will be compelled to pass the night in the open fields. Thousands of people are on the streets viewing the fire. The water was turned off from the Ward when the fire started, which accounts for its rapid spread. The Asylum of the Good Shepherd is now out of danger. ONE THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED.

Latest-10 p.m.-The destructive fire which broke out in Scott-st. at 2 p.m. to-day is still burning fiercely, but is somewhat under control. The high wind of the afternoon has moderated, and a good supply of water is now available. The fire has passed through the center of the St. Louis suburb, extending from the extreme western limit to the eastern limit, facing the fortifications, then southerly to the Grand Allee and northerly to the third street south of St. John-st.

Only a rough estimate of the loss can be made tonight. The number of houses burned may be set down at 1,000, and the loss will reach at least \$1,000,000. The fields adjacent to the burned district are covered with goods of all descriptions Hundreds of the poor sufferers are compelled to pas the night without shelter. Scott-st., where the fire originated, bears an uneviable notoriety for fires having been almost wholly destroyed twice within the past few years.

POLITICAL NEWS.

BLAINE OND BRISTOW CLUBS. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES-PERMANENT ORGANI-ZATION.

The Blaine and Bristow Clubs of the various Assembly Districts in the city, will, with one or two exeptions, toget to-night to form a permanent organization. Some of them have already met and organized The following declaration of principles has been decided

The XIXth Assembly District Blaine and Bristow Club has chosen for officers the following: President, W. John-son; Vice-Presidents, B. H. Richardson, David Clark; secretaries, F. Stevens, George Q. A. Rose; Treasurer, W Russell. The Hid Assembly District Club has elected the following: President, E. H. Ball; Vice-Presidents M. Barelay, C. Baldwin; Secretaries, J. C. White, R. H. McGuire; Treasurer, C. E. Heil.

RE-ELECTION OF RHODE ISLAND STATE OFFI-

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30 .- The General Assembly met at Newport this morning, and the two Houses organized by the selection of officers nominated the previous evening in Grand Committee. This after noon the Counting Committee reported that J. M. Adde man was elected Secretary of State by 11,708 majority and that there was no choice for Governor, Lieutenaus Governor, Attorney-General, and General Treasurer. The Grand Committee thereupon refelected Gov. Henry Lippitt, the Republican candidate, the vote standing 74 Lippit, the acquencia channals, the voice schools; for Mr. Lippitt, and 29 for Mr. A. C. Howard, the Probibition candidate. Licut.-Gov. Henry T. Sisson was relected, receiving 78 votes to 28 for Chadsey, the Probition candidate. Willard Sayles was reflected Aftoney-General, and Samuel Clark reflected General Tressurer. An unsuccessful effort was made to posipone the election until the investigation of charges of bribery contained in a memorial presented.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.-Many delegates to the State Conservative Convention which will meet here o-morrow are already here, and every train is bringing fresh arrivals. They embrace many of the best-known nd most distinguished citizens of Virginia. While most of the delegates have favorite candidates for the Pres dency, all seem to want the man who can most surely win. It is more than probable that the delegation to St. Louis will be unfettered by instructions. The Con-vention will be held in the Richmond Theater, which has been splendldly decorated for the occasion.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS GATHERING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 30.-The hotels are crowded with delegates to the Democratic State Convenwhich will meet here to-morrow to elect delegates to St. Louis. The delegates are generally non-committal as to their choice for a Presidential candidate, but those who favor Ex-Gov. Hendricks largely predominate where any opinion is expressed. The feeling is almost quantinous in layor of a repeal of the Resumption act and an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN LOUISIANA. NEW-ORLEANS, May 30 .- The Republican Convention called to nominate delegates to Cincinnati met to day at the State House. P. Landry, the State Administration candidate, was elected temporary chairman by an overwhelming majority. The usual Committee on Oredentials was appointed, and it being Decoration Day the Convention adjourned until to-morrow. It is stated that Gov. Kellorg, Mr. Packard, and Mr. Pinchbeck, with Mr. Brown, Mr. Lowis, or Mr. Nash as the fourth, will be elected delegates.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Boston, May 30.—Henry Karl, residing at No. 3 Tremont-st., committed suicide hast evening by shooting

BOSTON, May 30.—Capt. Alfred Millett of Sales vas run over by an engine on the Eastern Railroad of this cit oright, and killed.

Boston, May 30,—Giuseppo Giglio, who escaped from the State Prison three months since, returned and surrendered himself voluntarily last night.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 30.—The safe of the Del-wars and Hudson Canal Company's ticket office at Platts-nrgh was robbed last night of about \$170.

BOSTON, May 30.—By the upsetting of a sail-boat on Fresh Fond, in Brighton this afternoon, the following named persons were drowred: Mrs. Duncklee, the wife of the propriety of the Sannyade House of Brighton, her daughter Mand, Miss Wilson and her little brother Johany.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30, 1876. In the House of Commions to-night the motion to adjourn until Thursday, to-morrow being Derby Day, was agreed to by a vote of 207 to 118. Mr. John Bright and Sir Wilfrid Lawson made speeches against

Mr. Trevelvan's motion in favor of the equalization of the borough and the county franchise and a redistribuion of Parliamentary seats was considered. Messrs. Fawcett and John Bright and Sir Charles Dilke supported and Messrs. Disraeli and Lowe opposed the motion, which, after a long debate, was rejected by a vote

IRISH SPORTSMEN COMING.

DUBIAN, Tuesday, May 30, 1876. The Dublin University Boat Club has organzed an Undergraduates erew for Saratoga, consisting of Ambrose, an experienced oar: Poole, whose first public performance was in the crew which won the Liftey Cup at the last Metropolitan regatta; Towers, a well-known athlete, and Cowen, streke, well known at Henley, where last year he was stroke of the crew which won the La-dies' Plate. Prof. Lesile, a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the boat club, has promised to contribute largely toward the expenses of the crew.

A team of Irish cricketers, selected from the test men of the Dublin and Provincial clubs, will also go to Amer-

WINSLOW TO BE AGAIN REMANDED.

The Government to-morrow will ask for Vinslow's further remand pending Secretary Fish's reply o Earl Derby's last note. Sir William Harcourt's quesion concerning the correspondence in the case was not out in the House of Commons to-night, aithou h he had riven notice that he should do so.

THE EMMA MINE AND KINDRED SCANDALS. LONDON, Tuesday, May 30, 1876. In the House of Commons this evening Mr.

Hambury gave notice that he would at an early date call attention to the circumstances under which certain Forign Ministers, while enjoying the immunities incident to heir position, served as directors of certain private com-A PROTESTANT SCHOOL CLOSED.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30, 1876. A special dispatch to The Standard from

Madeid says a Protestant school in the province Pontevedra has been closed by order of the Minister of Justice, at the request of the clerical authorities. THE BRITISH HOP TRADE.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30, 1876.

Considerable business was done during the past fortnight in both English and foreign hops. Quota-tions are 2 w.ls. per hundred weight higher for most deeriptions. The prospects of the next crop have been amewhat improved by the abundant rains and higher emperature. Some apuls files have been seen in parts of Cent and Spracy. Kent and Sussex.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. THE TERMS OF PEACE DICTATED TO SALVADOR-NICARAGUA STILL PREPARING FOR WAR,

The war between Guatemala and Salvador ended. A preliminary treaty of peace was concluded t Chalchnapa on the 25th of April. The treaty stipuat a that President Valle and Gen. Gonzales, the Vice President of San Salvador, small abdicate their posts. Talle shall cail a Junta of respectable Salva-tercans, who shall name a Provisional Presi-This Provisional President shall, within 10 cays, call an election, to take place within a month, of President and other officers of the State. Afer this call has been made the troops of Guatemala will withdraw from Salvador. In the mean time the cities of anta Ana and San Miguel will be occupied by the Justemalan forces. The exchange of ratifications of this reaty was effected within six hours after its conclusion

ceaty was effected within six hours after its conclusion at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. The Provisional President of the first with Gea. Earlies, the President of Ginzlemain, a permanent treaty of peace. The Junta appointed 8 flor Barnet Zaldwar the Provisional President, and he on the 1st instranounced the new Cabinet. The safety of the persons and interests of the deposed chiefs as well as of all others is gracuited. In Neurange, on the 20th of April, the Government issued a decree establishing a forced loan of \$60,000 monthly to meet the military expenses. A decree of the 27th of April reduces the storage on goods deposited in the Castom-houses for exportation from 10 to 5 cents per package, the decree going into force from May 1.

In Costa Rica, Cenzress met on the 1st inst. and declared bon Autonio E quivel the President-elect of the Republic. Schor Esquivel was installed on the 8th. The exequatur of Don J. R. Casoria, Consul of the United States of Colombia in Costa Rica, was canceled on May 6 by a public notice of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, May 30 .- M. Casimir-Perier is slightly efter to-day, but his physicians give no hope of his

Madrid, May 30 .- The Constitution having sen adopted by the Congress, goes to the Senate, where ebate will begin on it next Saturday. VERSAILLES, May 30,-The Committee of the

Assembly investigating the election of Count Mun, Legitimist Deputy from Morbihan, have resolved, with one dissenting vote, to report in favor of invalidation. London, May 30 .- Mrs. Mina Jury, sister of

be Tichborne claimant, and one of the witnesses against

ART AT THE COOPER UNION.

EXHIBITION OF THE MALE ABT DEPARTMENT-PRIZES The exhibition of the Male Art Department of the Cooper Institute last evening drew fully as large an at endance as the reception of the Women's Art school on Monday evening. The galleries and recitation ooms were constantly filled by the crowds whice were coming and going throughout the evening. Peter Cooper was present a greater part of the evening and received many congratulations and good wishes. Mr. Cooper expressed much gratification at the progress made in the Free school of Art, and said that the attendance during the past year had far exceeded his expectations. There have been admitted to the school during the term just ended 1,512 pupils, of whom 802 remained at the c Certificates were given to 293 pupils. The prizes in the several departments will be awarded to-night, when the mnual Commencement exercises will be held. The prizes in the Male Art Department will be given as folprizes in the Male Art Department will be given as follows: Design for Ornament, to Alfred Salle, first prize, a pair of bronze vases given by Mitchell, Vance & Co.; from Wilson G. Hunt, \$15 in gold to each of the f llowing pupils: John F. Schloer, for mechanical drawing; David L. Buckman, for architectural drawing; Otto Venino, for drawing from east; Henry C. Spamer, for form drawing. Carl Schmidt receives honorary mention for architectural drawing. The mechanical and architectural drawing classes exhibited more than malf the pictures shown, and they attracted much attention.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER RATES.

CINCINNATI, May 30 .- Passenger rates on all roads eastward from Cincinnati will be reduced tomorrow to the following figures: To Boston, \$16; to New-York, \$14; to Philadelphia, \$12.35; to Battimore and Washington, \$10.00.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Salmon Falls, N. H., May 30 .- The Hon. Hiram H. Roberts, the Democratic condidate for Gov-ernor in 1875, died here this afternoon, age 70 years. prominent citizen of Newport, R. I., died suddenly this vening. PROVIDENCE, May 30 .- Philip H. Stockton,

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ALBANY, N. Y., May 30.—The river boats are --MONTREAL, May 30.—A sharp frost made its ap-carance last night. Shallow water in exposed positions was

CHICAGO, May 30.—The steel workmen in the raion Rolling Mills, who threatened to throw 700 men out of imployment, returned to work to-day.

N w-Onleans, May 30.—The Congressional Committee has ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to sammon District-Attorney Beckwith. He will be the first Federal official investigated.

QUEBEC, May 30.—This morning the steamer Pro-gress ran into the bark Lydia, at anchor in the stream, shafts the mainman, tearing the planking from the chark plates down to light water mark. Both vessels leaked considerably. Boston, May 30.—The will of Elizabeth D. Sever gives to the South Friendly Society \$2.000, to the Rozbury Brauch of the Friendly Society \$2.000, to the Rozbury Brauch of the Friendly Society \$2.000, to the Old Ladice' Home, \$3,0.00, to the Solidors' Sunt, markor in the town of Quincy \$5.000, to the Warren Street Chapic, \$3,0.00 to the Solidors' Home in Massachusetts, \$1,000. Nearly all of the residue of her estate is given to the advancement of the Unitarian faith.